Research Article,

The Process of Making Thin Paper Used To Beat Gold into Thin Leaf Of Daun:Ma Village And Njaunkoun: Village In Sagaing Town

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Abstract: The first step of making thin paper used to beat gold into thin leaf business was that bamboo growing to in Dazaunmoun: month must be chosen and having one year age in Nadaw month, must be cut. The boiled bamboo thin strips were placed with limestone one upon another in a row and added with water in glazed earthen jar with cover and applied mortar and were fully covered for three years, by which time dried water, often filled with it. After taking bundle of bamboo strips for three years or four years last, lime stones was dirty all over on bamboo strips, were washed with water. Damp and sticky bamboo hearth wood solids were pounded by buck deer wood pestle with teak mortar till total number of 3,000 to 3,300 times. The bamboo hearth wood solid will be put on a piece of cloth stretched taut over a frame to get 24 kyat or 22 kyat weight of an available paper. The tank was built of five feet long, 2½ feet wide and two inches thickness. The bamboo hearth wood liquid in cloth stretched taut over a frame was stirred by hand and leveled them with stickler (roller). Rubbish in bamboo hearth wood liquid were picked up by tweezers. The cloth stretched taut over frame, pressed water near its frame forward forcibly by flannel, was kept in the sun at an insinuating way of 45 degree of an angle. The flat-piece of an available paper was folded four rations to length. It was fixed on a flat wood cut-out of six inches long and bit by scissors. The scrap remaining after cutting paper, were dissolved in water and stretched taut a piece of cloth over a frame again. The bundle of available paper contained to 32 sheets totally. The bundle of 25 and 30 leaves had been scrapped, was folded in half and immerse in water for half an hour. Paper used to beat gold into thin leaf, was placed in deer water bag and put in by water for four hours and brought to a proper consistency and warmed.

Keywords: bundle of bamboo strips, bamboo hearth wood solids, cloth stretched taut over a teak frame, scrap remaining after cutting paper, bundle of available paper

The Data and Methods Used:
The Data Required For This Paper Have Been Mainly Collected From National Library Of Yangon And Universities’ Central Library. I Went To Field Trips To Collect Data In All Around Villages Of Sagaing Town. In Order To Examine Special, Historical And Survey Methods Are Used In This Paper.

Results:

The Process of Making Thin Paper Used To Beat Gold into Thin Leaf Of Daun:Ma Village And Njaunkoun: Village In Sagaing Town

In Taungoo Period, U Kała:’S Maha(Great) Chronicle Of Kings Was Mentioned As Follow. In 1561 A.D.,Kaua:Hmu.Tozeidi Pagoda Enshrining Sacred Objects Was Offered Bowl Beat Gold Fifty-Three Viss(1 Viss= 3.6 Pound) And Forty Kyat (Myanmar Unit Of Weight).In 1562 A.D.,Hshinhpju Shin King Founded Tavoy Town. Then In All Talain: Town And Myanmar City Damageable Sculptures And Images Of The Buddha Were Repaired And Betel Vine Cup For King’s Drink, Tea Plant Pot For King’s Food And Goblet’s Cover For King’s Drink Were Beaten Gold Into Foil. In 1567 A.D., New Palace Was Beaten Gold Into Foil. Further, Two Thara.Tei Pagodas Were Beaten Gold Into Foil From Spindle-Shaped Piece Or Figure (I.E. Something In The Shape Of The Indian Medlar Fruit)(A Small Deciduous Eurasian Tree (Mespilus germanica) Of The Rose Family Whose Fruit Resembles A Crab Apple And Is Used In Preserves; Also: Its Fruit) Of Umbrella To Its Base. Shwemohda Pagoda Was Beaten Gold Into Foil From Spindle-Shaped Piece Or Figure To Its Base. In Hsan Do Shin Pagoda Of Pyay Town, Tea Plant Disk With Cover For King’s Food Was Beaten Gold Into Foil And Offered To Pagoda. The Two Se’toja Pagodas Were Offered With Umbrella, Pennant And 26 Pillars With Quid Of Betel Beat Gold Into Foil.\(^7\)


Another Fact Of Beating Sheer Gold Into Foil Was As Follow. In Hsinhpju Shin ’S Reign, He Extended Some Gesture To Further Friendly Diplomat Relations To Ba.Nja:Kjan:To:’S Nephew Sada.Jadhi And Nga:hsesā:, Khwei:Lin:Sa:.In Arrival To Akapa City, Akapa

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\(^{2}\)Ancient Myanmar stone inscriptions, a series of first, the present Myanmar Era from 474 to 600, Ministry Department of civilization, printing and publishing enterprise corporation print, 1972, p.152

\(^{3}\)Shin agathamadi, neimbounkhan:pjou., Union of Myanmar Buddha teaching organization print building, Yangon, 1966 January,p.8

\(^{4}\)Shin mahajahta.thaja, buri.da’za’paun:pjou, Myanmar and Myanmar childhood friend literature Department, Yangon University, 27.8.1958, p.68

\(^{5}\)Mg ko Oo (tha.pejinjou), mjamasweizain::sapeibei’ hman print building, Yangon, 1972, p.20

\(^{6}\)Shin ma.hajahta. thaja, than wa. japjou., zwe: print building, Yangon,p.25


\(^{8}\)Mg ko Oo (tha.pejinjou), mjamasweizain::sapeibei’ hmanprint building, Yangon, 1972,p.23
King Said That “My Palace Is Similar To Hsinphyu Shin’s Palace”. It Was Replying That The Former’s Palace Was Only Embellished With Gilding Resembling Sticking Prawn Shell And Decorated With Gems In Unalloyed Form And The Latter Belonged To Many Buildings With Ornamental Pinnacle Of Five Or Nine- Tired And Spire-Like Roof Adorned With Pearl, Ruby In Gem Netting From Earth To Summit. When Storm and Cyclone Blew, Gold Foil Beat the Latter’s Palace, Were Blown Away. After That, 101 Kings Beat Sheer Gold Into Foil At One Time Of A Year And Habited To Decorate Realistically.9

In Nyaungyan Period, Hluttaw Submitted As Follow. A Person Who Was Appointed To Bury, Was Conferred Title, Rank, Etc. And Was Given Fine Calico (Khatha), 10 Bolts Of Cloth, 20 Bolts Of Cotton Cloth, 20 Nether Garment Fabrics Of Myanmar Males, 5 Fabrics Of Red Dye And 8 Gold Leaf Packet Usually Containing One Hundred Leaves. Prince Gave 5 Bolts Of Cloth, 10 Bolts Of Cotton Cloth, 10 Nether Garment Fabrics Of Myanmar Males, 5 Fabrics Of Red Dye And 4 Gold Leaf Packet Usually Containing One Hundred Leaves To Person Who Was Commanded To Do Burial.


In The Newspaper Of 1872 November 8,Friday, The Heading Of Offering Gold Leaf Packet Usually Containing One Hundred Leaves And Oleo-Resin Obtained From The Tree Was Found As Follow. The King Of Mandalay Gave In Charity 10,000 Gold Leaf Packets And 10,000 Weight Of Oleo-Resin To Offer Robe Worn By Buddhist Monk.

Discussion:


Bamboo Growing To In Dazaunmoun: Month Must Be Chosen And Having One Year Age In Nadaw Month, Must Be Cut. Sometimes, It Seem Being Rainy That It Will Be Cut Around One Year Age In Dazaunmoun: .Bamboos Called As Hmjinwa:, Thai’ Wa:Or Thai’ Tuhmjintuwa:(Strong, Thick Walled Species Of Bamboo Used In Construction, Basket-Making And Mat-Making) Were Used In Previous Day . Nowadays, Bamboos Planted In Maymyo, Shan Hill and Kywe’ Nah Pa: Hill, Were Used. It Was Small Hole Of Hollow, Thick Wood And Has Gum. If It Is Rainy, Bamboo Will Be Cut In Dazaunmoun: And Nadaw Month. If It Suffered From Drought, It Will Be Cut In Pyatho And Dabodwe Month. The Process Of Making Thin Paper Used To Beat Gold Into Thin Paper Leaf Business Is Pursued By Workers In Preparing The Short Bamboo Joint To Complete Within The Day. After Separating The Central Core, Short Bamboo Joint Was Split Into Thin Strips By Knife. After Thin Bamboo Strips Were Tied, They Are Cut Into Right Size Of Strips And Boiled In Iron Frying Pan With Cover For Three Days, By Which Time

9Ibid, p.24,25

10Thiji.u.za.na (Minister, Injounjwasa), Lo: ka. Bjuhakjan(In jounsadan:), pjinjja naga. Print building, Yangon,1.5.55, pp.217, 289, 292, 351
It Has Assumed In Press Firewood Across A Surface Continuously. 11

(A) Soaking Bamboo Thin Strips with Limestone:
The Boiled Bamboo Thin Strips Were Soaked With Limestone One Upon Another In A Row And Added With Water In Glazed Earthen Jar With Cover And Applied Mortar And Were Fully Covered For Three Years, By Which Time Dried Water, Often Filled With Water. The Longer Time Immerse In Limestone Liquid, The Better Paper Will Get To Beat Gold Into Thin Paper Leaf And Last For A Long Time (Was Durable).

(B) Bamboo Hearth Wood Solid:
After Taking Bundle Of Bamboo Strips For Three Years Or Four Years Last, Lime Stones Was Dirty All Over On Bamboo Strips, Were Washed With Water. Bamboo Strips Were Boiled In Earth Pot For One Day And One Night (Thirty- Six Hour), By Which Time Flame Was Strong. Then Boiled Bamboo Strips Are Beaten With Heavy Club Made Of Buck Deer Wood Till It Has So Lost Its Stringy Bark Character That Any Quantity Can Easily Be Detached By The Hand. They Are First Dried In The Shade, And Afterwards In The Sun. 12

(C) Buck Deer Wood:
The Yellow Buck Deer Wood Was Compact And Rigid. They Were Planted In Maymyo, Shan Yoma Hill And We’wun And Pjin SA Regions. There Are Two Kinds Of Wooden Mallet Stick .One Kind Was Made Of As Triangular Brass Gong Thickness Figure And Made Like Small Figure Of Twenty-Five-Pja:(1 Pja: = 1/64 Of A Rupee) 13 Coin Size On Its Surface Called As Dan Kji:And Another Wooden Mallet Stick, Beat To Polish An Obtainable Paper, Was Called As Danthei:.The Latter Was Made By Two Kinds Of Figure Such As Flat Buck Deer Wooden Mallet Stick And Slant Buck Deer Wooden Mallet Stick. The Flat Buck Deer Wooden Mallet Stick Was Made To Be Equal Surface. The Slant Buck Deer Wooden Mallet Stick Was Sharp And Pointed As Pocket Knife With Many Blades And Accessories.

(D) Hammering Bamboo:
After Mingled Mass Of Bamboo Stringy Bark Character Was Dried In Sun, Dan Kji: Hammered Bamboo Strips On Flat Stone To Dry Up Moisture. During This Process Of Hammering, They Were Wet Water By Thing Made Of Wrapped In Corn Husk. 14

(E) Flat Stone:
Flat Stone Used To Hammer To Become Bamboo Hearth Wood Solid, Was Got From Min:Ngoun Hill Near Pjin Si Located East-Ward Of Mjin:Chan(Myingyan). It Is One Cubit (Taun) (1 Taun= 0.5 Yard) 15 and A Quarter Yard (1 Htwa= 0.25 Yard) 16 Long, One Cubit In Breadth (Wide) and No Limit For Thickness (Size). When Flat Stone Is Beaten By Hammer, It Was Sunk Into Earth Somewhat Till Four Inches Or Five Inches Deep As Thickness As Flat Stone Was Thick. If It Was Sunk Till Becoming Settling, It Was Not Broken And Bore. The Wild Stone’s Surface Was Leveled by Iron Peg. It Was Bored A Hole into Pot- Hole or Pock Mark. If It Was So, Mingled Mass Of Bamboo Stringy Bark Character Could

11Mg Ko Oo (tha.pjieinjou), mjamashweizain.:sapeibei ’hman print building, Yangon, 1972, pp.38,39 (Hereafter cited as Ko Oo,Shweizain):; interviews with U Win Oo, owner of making thin paper used to beat gold into thin leaf' business at Daun:ma village of Sagaing Town(24.8.2018) ;Daw Myint Myint Win, owner of making thin paper used to separate sheet of gold leaf business at Njaunkoun: village of Sagaing Town(20.9.2018) and Manager-Mg See Thu,Ggloun min: gold leaf business, street between 77 and 78 street on 36 main line street, Mandalay town(12.10.2018)
12Ko Oo,Sheizain:,pp.40,41 ;interviews with U Win Oo,owner of making thin paper used to beat gold into thin leaf business at Daun:ma village of Sagaing Town(24.8.2018) ;Daw Myint Myint Win, owner of making thin paper used to separate sheet of gold leaf business at Njaunkoun: village of Sagaing Town(20.9.2018) and Manager-Mg See Thu,Ggloun min: gold leaf business, street between 77 and 78 street on 36 main line street, Mandalay town(12.10.2018)
13Myanmar-English Dictionary, p.ii 
14Ko Oo Shweizain:;pp.42,43; interviews with U Win Oo,owner of making thin paper used to beat gold into thin leaf business at Daun:ma village of Sagaing Town(24.8.2018) ;Daw Myint Myint Win, owner of making thin paper used to separate sheet of gold leaf business at Njaunkoun: village of Sagaing Town(20.9.2018) and Manager-Mg See Thu,Ggloun min: gold leaf business, street between 77 and 78 street on 36 main line street, Mandalay town(12.10.2018)
15Myanmar-English Dictionary, p.ii 
16Ibid,p.ii
The process of making thin paper used to beat gold into thin leaf of Daun:ma village and Njaunkoun: village in Sagaing Town

Be Hammered Into Cut Off And Ground With All-Out Effort In Pot-Hole And Broken Into Pieces By Buck Deer Wood Heavy Club. The Flat Stone’s Surface Was Bored A Hole by Iron Peg or Sharp Stone. The Iron Peg Was Made Similar To The Figure Of Two Pointed Axe Fixed With Handle Hilt. After That Its Surface Was Bored A Hole by Iron Peg with Wetting Water. During This Process As Boring A Hole, It Was In Unison (For Making Holes, Pointed Instrument Key Point Depth In Unison). Therefore, If So, Even Mingled Mass Of Bamboo Stringy Bark Character Were Hammered On Surface Of Making Holes; Available Paper Would Be Polished And Used Last. The Process of Leveling and Boring a Hole on Wild Stone’s Surface Was Called as Hsi’. The Process Of Leveling And Boring A Hole On Old Flat Stone’s Surface Was Called As Kjau’ Pjin .Whenever The Three Viss(Pi.Tha)Of Bamboo Hearth Wood Solids Had Been Hammered , The Flat Stone’s Surface Would Be Leveled And Bored A Hole For Only One Time Realistically.


(F) Pounding Bamboo Hearth Wood Solids:
Damp and Sticky Bamboo Hearth Wood Solids Were Pounded By Buck Deer Wood Peste In Teak Mortar. One Vessel of Bamboo Hearth Wood Solids Was Pounded Till Total Number of 3,000 to 3,300 Times. After That, They Were Hammered And Stuck By Deer Horn On Flat Stone Or Flat Concrete. They Were Gave A Smart Blow To 300 Times By Estimating Weight While Holding In The Hands Bamboo Hearth Wood Solids. Among Them, 24 Kyat Weight Had Been Given A Smart Blow To 300 Times, Was Weighed Exactly And Made Into Balls.

(II) The Second Step of Making Thin Paper Used To Beat Gold into Thin Paper Leaf Business:

(A) Making the Tank:
The Tank Was Built Of Five Feet Long, 2½ Feet Wide and Two Inches Thickness. The Two Copper Bucket Of Water Were Poured In Tank. Wood

17 Ko Oo, Shwei zain: pp.43,44,45,46; interviews with U Win Oo, owner of making thin paper used to beat gold into thin leaf business at Daun:ma village of Sagaing Town(24.8.2018) ;Daw Myint Myint Win, owner of making thin paper used to separate sheet of gold leaf business at Njaunkoun: village of Sagaing Township (20.9.2018) and manager-Mg See Thu.Ggloun min: gold leaf business, street between 77 and 78 street on 36 main line street, Mandalay town(12.10.2018)
Rods Similar to Arm, Were Fixed in Tank’s Frame and Used for Controlling Cloth Stretched Taut over a Frame.

(B) Making Cloth Stretched Taut Over a Teak Frame:
The Teak Measured Two Inches In Thickness, Was Made To Frame Of Measurement Of 4 Feet And 4 Inches Long, 2ft. And 3 ½ Inches Wide. The Holes Were Bored In The Teak Frame Sideways. After The Border Of A Cotton Cloth Were Set To Put On With Bamboo Rods, Holes Were Bored Sideways On A Teak Frame, Were Tied With Them Around By Plant Fiber Firmly To Become Cloth Stretched Taut Over A Teak Frame. 18

(C) Making Paper from Obtainable Bamboo Hearth Wood Solid on Cloth Stretched Taut Over a Teak Frame:
The Bamboo Hearth Wood Liquid On Cloth Stretched Taut Over A Teak Frame Was Stirred By Hand And Leveled Them With Teak Stickler (Roller). Rubbish In Bamboo Hearth Wood Liquid Were Picked Up By Tweezers. If Not So, It Will Be Torn For Peeling By Which Time It Had Assumed The Appearance Of Dirty Rags. The Available Bamboo Hearth Wood Solid Will Be Weighed Exactly For Coming Up To Standard (Of Quality And Quantity). During This Process As The Moisture Dries Up, Paper Weight Will Be Short One Bean (1bean=0.000225 Pound) 19 In Two Kyat That The Bamboo Hearth Wood Solid Will Be Weighed Exactly Within Limit Of Standard Before Paper Was Available. At The Same Time, It Kept the Bamboo Hearth Wood Liquid At Tank Temperature. Therefore, Paper’s Thickness Size and Thin Size Depend on at High or Low Places of Cloth Stretched Taut over a Teak Frame. If So, the Fewer It Left Behind Water at High Place, the Available Paper Size Was Usually Thin. The Greater It Left Behind Water At Low Place; The Available Paper Size Was Usually Thick. Weather Had Relevance to the Matter of Available Paper’s Thick Size and Thin Size. The Thin Appearance Of An Available Paper Was Preferable To Rainy Season And The Thick Appearance Of An Available Paper Was Pleased With Dry Season. After The Bamboo Hearth Wood Solid Was Leveled To Heart’s Content (As Desired) On Cloth Stretched Taut over a Teak Frame, It Placed Four Wedges under the Latter to Be Free Water and to Drain Water for Three Minutes. Then The Water Under Cloth Stretched Taut Over A Teak Frame, Was Drained And Wiped By Bamboo Stick. After Cloth Stretched Taut Over A Frame Was Covered By Flannel Or Baggy Cloth, Water Near The Frame Was Pressed Forward Forcibly By It. The Cloth Stretched Taut Over Frame, Pressed Water Near Its Frame Forward Forcibly By Flannel, Was Kept In The Sun At An Insinuating Way Of 45 Degree Of An Angle. After That, An Available Paper Was Got To Light Yellow Color. Flat-Piece Of An Available Paper From Cloth Stretched Taut Over A Teak Frame Was Peeled By Four-Edged Dagger. 20

III. The Third Step of Making Thin Paper Used To Beat Gold into Thin Leaf:
The Big Flat-Piece of an Available Paper Was Folded Four Rations to Length. It Was Fixed On A Flat Wood Cut-Out Of Six Inches Long And Bit By Scissors. The Papers Cut Off, Were Spread Out and Placed One upon Another Equally. After That, They Were Fixed On Flat Wood and Cut Off Again. Then There Got Equilateral Paper Sheets In All Around Six Inches. The Scrap Remaining After Cutting Paper, Were Dissolved In Water And Stretched Taut A Piece Of Cloth Over A Teak

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18Ko Oo, Shweizain; pp. 47, 48, 49; interviews with U Win Oo, owner of making thin paper used to beat gold into thin leaf business at Daun:ma village of Sagaing Town (24.8.2018); Daw Myint Myint Win, owner of making thin paper used to separate sheet of gold leaf business at Njaunkoun: village of Sagaing Town (20.9.2018) and Manager-Mg See Thu, Ggloun: min: gold leaf business, street between 77 and 78 street on 36 main line street, Mandalay town (12.10.2018)

19Myanmar-English Dictionary, p.ii

20Ko Oo, Shweizain; pp. 50, 51; interviews with U Win Oo, owner of making thin paper used to beat gold into thin leaf business at Daun:ma village of Sagaing Town (24.8.2018); Daw Myint Myint Win, owner of making thin paper used to separate sheet of gold leaf business at Njaunkoun: village of Sagaing Town (20.8.2018) and Manager-Mg See Thu, Ggloun: min: gold leaf business, street between 77 and 78 street on 36 main line street, Mandalay town (12.10.2018)
Frame Again. The Bundle Of Available Paper Contained To 32 Sheets Totally.

(A) Scrapping Paper by Knife:

(B) Polishing:

There Were Three Kinds Of Material Necessary For Polishing As Follow.

(C) Dan Thei:
It Is Mallet Made Of The Yellow Buck Deer Wood. There Are Two Kinds Of Mallet Figure. One Kind Is Flat Figure And Another Is Slant Figure. A Pair Of Small Buck Deer Wooden Mallet Stick, Holding In Right And Left Hand Was Used To Beat And To Polish An Obtainable Paper. A Pair of Small Buck Deer Wooden Mallet Stick Was Used For Five Days. The Dry Yellow Buck Deer Wood Was Good For Beating The Bundle Of Paper And For Making Mallet.

(D) Earth Building:
The Brick Building Was Built In Earth Hole By 8 Ft. Area All Around And 6 Ft. High In Order To Work By Eight Workers To Polish An Obtainable Paper. The Stair Go Down To Earth Building Was Hold By Galvanized Iron Sheet Over Its Head To Block Water And To Cover Heat Of The Sun. The Reason Of Using Earth Building Was To Get Vapor Rising From The Surface Of The Earth For Polishing And No Drying Up Fat.

(E) Copper Wide and Open Space:
Copper Wide And Open Space, Mixed With Bronze And Lead, Had Each Eight Inches Long And Wide All Around, 1½ Inches Thickness And ½ Convex Thickness And Six Pitha(1 Pitha=3.6 Pound)²¹ Weight. In Earth Building, Thin Paper, Used To Beat Gold Into Thin Leaf, Bringing To A Proper Consistency In Water, Was Put On Copper Flat Article And Hammered By Two Kinds Of Mallet. Firstly, Paper Was Beaten By Buck Deer Wooden Mallet Stick Made Of Flat Figure And Then Beaten By Buck Deer Wooden Mallet Stick Made Of Slant Figure By Which Time Paper Was Beaten To Entwine Round At Right And Left Sides By Just Shaking Finger Joint. Flat Article Of Mallet Was Called As Akandanthei: Slant Article Of Mallet Was Called As Akje’ Danthei:. If Akje’ Danthei: Would Beat By Many Strokes, Paper Used To Beat Gold Into Thin Leaf, Become Coated With Color From A Dull Color. At This Moment, Paper Was Hard And Had Clear Color As Oil-Paper By Which Time, The Polished Work Was Finished. When The Polished Work Was Done, Paper Was Often Rubbed By Perfumed Hair-Oil To No Dry Up The Essence Or Quality Of Fat.²²

²¹Myanmar-English Dictionary, p.ii
²²Ko Oo, Shwei zain:,pp.52,53,54,55,56,57; interviews with U Win Oo,owner of thin paper used to beat gold into thin leaf business at Daun:ma village of Sagaing Town(24.8.2018);Daw Myint Myint Win, owner of making thin paper used to separate sheet of gold leaf business at Njaunkoun: village of Sagaing Town(20.9.2018) and Manager-Mg See Thu,Giloun min: gold leaf business, street between 77 and 78 street on 36 main line street, Mandalay town(12.10.2018)
IV. The Last Step of Making Thin Paper Used To Beat Gold into Thin Paper Leaf Business:

Paper, Used To Beat Gold Into Thin Leaf, Was Placed In Deer Water Bag And Put In By Water For Four Hours And Then Brought To A Proper Consistency And Warmed. Whenever It Was Put In By Water For One Time, It Was Just Dried In The Sun And Then Filled Up With Water And Gave Water-Vapor For Three Times. *Achan: Kha’* Mean That Paper Used To Beat Gold Into Thin Leaf, Was Made To Not Only Hollow To Beat Gold But Also To Be Polished And To Be Borne Hardship. It Is Last Level Of Warming Paper, Used To Beat Gold Into Thin Leaf.\(^{23}\)


**Conclusion:**


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**Reference:**


5. Ko Oo,Mg(Tha.Pjeinjou), *Mjamashweizain:, Sapeibe’ Hman Print Building, Yangon, 1972*

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\(^{23}\)Ko Oo, *Shweizain*:p.60; interviews with U Win Oo, owner of making thin paper used to beat gold into thin leaf business at Daun:ma village of Sagaing Town(24.8.2018) ;Daw Myint Myint Win, owner of making thin paper used to separate sheet of gold leaf business at Njaunkoun: village of Sagaing Town(20.9.2018) and Manager-Mg See Thu, *Ggloun min: gold leaf business, street between 77 and 78 street on 36 main line street, Mandalay town(12.10.2018)*
The process of making thin paper used to beat gold into thin leaf of Daun:ma village and Njaunkoun: village in Sagaing Town


Interviews With Persons:


3. Manager-Mg See Thu, Galoun Min: Gold Leaf Business, Street between 77 and 78 Streets on 36 Main Line Street, Mandalay Town (12.10.2018)

Appendix:

Figure(1): Thin Bamboo Strips:

Figure(2): Soaking Bamboo Thin Strips In Limestone:

Source: *Daun:Ma Village At Sagaing Town*, Making Thin Paper Used To Beat Gold Into Thin Leaf Business, Owner- U Win Oo, 24.8.2018


Figure(3): Bamboo Hearth Wood Solid:

Figure(4): Buck Deer Wood:

Source: *Daun:Ma Village At Sagaing Town*, Making Thin Paper Used
The process of making thin paper used to beat gold into thin leaf of Daun:ma village and Njaunkoun: village in Sagaing Town

To Beat Gold Into Thin Leaf Paper, Business, Owner - U Win Oo, 24.8.2018


Figure (5): Making The Tank:

Figure (6): Making Cloth Stretched Taut Over A Frame:

Source: Daun:Ma Village At Sagaing Town, Making Thin Paper Used To Beat Gold Into Thin Leaf Paper Business, Owner - U Win Oo, 24.8.2018


Figure (7): Making Paper From Obtainable Bamboo Hearth Wood Solid On Cloth Stretched Taut Over A Teak Frame:

Figure (8): The Water under Cloth Stretched Taut Over A Teak Frame, Was Drained And Wiped By Bamboo Stick:
The process of making thin paper used to beat gold into thin leaf of Daun:ma village and Njaunkoun: village in Sagaing Town

Figure (9): Making Paper On Cloth Stretched Taut Over Frame, Kept In Sun At An Insinuating Way Of 45 Degree Of An Angle.: 

Figure( 10): Making Paper From Obtainable Bamboo Hearth Wood Solid On Cloth Stretched Taut Over Frame

Source: Daun: Ma Village At Sagaing Town, Making Thin Paper Used To Beat Gold Into Thin Leaf Business, Owner-U Win Oo, 24.8.2018


Figure (11): Earth Building

Source: Daun: Ma Village At Sagaing Town, Making Thin Paper Used To Beat Gold Into Thin Leaf Business, Owner-U Win Oo, 24.8.2018

The process of making thin paper used to beat gold into thin leaf of Daun:ma village and Njaunkoun: village in Sagaing Town

Figure (12): Copper Flat Article

Source: *Daun:Ma Village At Sagaing Town, Making Thin Paper Used To Beat Gold Into Thin Leaf Business, Owner-U Win Oo, 24.8.2018*